

MED

ME'DIC. *n. f.* [*medica*, Latin.] A plant.
The *medic* hath a papilionaceous or butterfly flower, out of which empalement rises the pointal, which afterward becomes an intorted pod, sometimes like a ram's horn, in which are lodged kidney-shaped seeds. *Miller.*
ME'DICAL. *adj.* [*medicus*, Latin.] Physical; relating to the art of healing; medicinal.
In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacation would permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
ME'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *medical*.] Physically; medicinally.
That which promoted this conformation, and medically advanced the same, was the doctrine of Hippocrates. *Brown.*
ME'DICAMENT. *n. f.* [*medicamentum*, Latin.]
Any thing used in healing; generally topical applications.
Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick reprehensions; and, upon the unsuccessfulness of these milder medicaments, the use of that stronger physick, the censures. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
A cruel wound was cured by scalding medicaments, after it was putrified; and the violent swelling and bruise of another was taken away by scalding it with milk. *Temple's Miscel.*
MEDICAMENTAL. *adj.* [*medicamentum*, Latin.]
Relating to medicine, internal or topical.
MEDICAMENTALLY. *n. f.* [from *medicamentum*.] After the manner of medicine; with the power of medicine.
The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfulllest action of natural heat; and that not only alimentally in a substantial mutation, but also medicamentally in any corporeal conversion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
TO ME'DICATE. *v. a.* [*medico*, Latin.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.
The fumes, steams, and fenchens of London, do so medicate and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of little more. *Graunt's Bill of Mortality.*
To this may be ascribed the great effects of medicated waters. *Arsenal on Aliments.*
She secured the whiteness of my hand by medicated gloves. *Rambler.*
MEDICA'TION. *n. f.* [from *medicate*.]
1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients.
The watering of the plant with an infusion of the medicine may have more force than the rest, because the medication is oft renewed. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. The use of physick.
He advieth to observe the times of the equinoxes and solstices, and to declare medication ten days before and after. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
MEDICINABLE. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin.] Having the power of physick.
Old oil is more clear and hot in medicinal use. *Bacon.*
Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four and twenty hours the taste and operation of the Spaw water, and is very medicinal for the cure of the spleen. *Watson.*
The jaw-bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are medicinal. *Warton's Angler.*
MEDICINAL. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin.] This word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the second syllable; but more properly, and more agreeably to the best authorities, *medicinal*.
1. Having the power of healing; having physical virtue.
Come with words as medicinal as true,
Honest as either; to purge him of that humour
That presses him from sleep. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*
Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts;
Exasperate, exulcerate and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Nor medicinal liquor can alluage. *Milton's Agonistes.*
The second causes took the swift command,
The medicinal head, the ready hand;
All but eternal doom was conquer'd by their art. *Dryden.*
2. Belonging to physick.
Learn'd he was in medicinal lore,
For by his side a pouch he wore,
Replete with strange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank with folder. *Butler.*
Such are called medicinal-days by some writers, wherein no crisis or change is expected, so as to forbid the use of medicines: but it is most properly used for those days wherein purging, or any other evacuation, is more conveniently complied with. *Quincy.*
Medicinal-hours are those wherein it is supposed that medicines may be taken, commonly reckoned in the morning fasting, about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and going to bed; but times are to be governed by the symptoms and aggravation of the distemper. *Quincy.*
MEDICINALLY. *adv.* [from *medicinal*.] Physically.
The wounds that leech-like liv'd on blood,
Sucking for them were medicinal good. *Dryden.*
ME'DICINE. *n. f.* [*medicina*, Latin.] It is generally

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pronounced as if only of two syllables, *med. cin.* Physick; any remedy administered by a physician.
O, my dear father! restoration, hang
Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
Let's make us medicines of our great revenge,
To cure this deadly grief. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
A merry heart doth good like a medicine; but a broken spirit drieth the bones. *Prov. xvii. 22.*
I with to die, yet dare not death endure;
Detest the *med. cin.*, yet desire the cure. *Dryden.*
TO ME'DICINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To operate as physick.
Not used.
Not all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou owedst yesterday. *Shakespeare.*
MEDICITY. *n. f.* [*medicitia*, Latin.] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half.
They contained no filthy composition, but were made up of man and bird; the human *medicity* variously placed not only above but below. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
MEDICRITY. *n. f.* [*medicritia*, French; *medicritas*, Latin.]
1. Small degree; middle state; middle state.
Men of age seldom drive business to the full period, but content themselves with a *medicrity* of success. *Bacon.*
There appeared a sudden and marvellous conversion in the duke's case, from the most exalted to the most depressed, as if his expedition had been capable of no *medicrity*. *Watson.*
He likens the *medicrity* of wit to one of a mean fortune, who manages his store with great parsimony; but who, with fear of running into profusion, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*
Getting and improving our knowledge in substances only by experience and history, is all that the weakness of our faculties in this state of *medicrity*, while we are in this world, can attain to. *Locke.*
2. Moderation; temperance. Obsolete.
Left appetite, in the use of food, should lead us beyond that which is meet, we owe, in this case, obedience to that law of reason which teacheth *medicrity* in meats and drinks. *Hobbes, b. i.*
When they urge us to extreme opposition against the church of Rome, do they mean we should be drawn unto it only for a time, and afterwards return to a *medicrity*. *Hobbes.*
TO ME'DITATE. *v. a.* [*meditare*, French; *meditari*, Latin.] To plan; to scheme; to contrive.
Blessed is the man that doth meditate good things in wisdom, and that reasoneth of holy things by his understanding. *Ecclus. xiv. 20.*
Some affirmed that I meditated a war; God knows, I did not then think of war.
Like a lion that unheeded lay,
Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he meditates his prey. *Dryden.*
Before the memory of the flood was lost, men meditated the setting up a false religion at Babel. *Forbes.*
2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.
Then among
There let a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them meditate all his life long. *Fairy Queen.*
TO ME'DITATE. *v. n.* To think; to muse; to contemplate; to dwell on with intense thought. It is commonly used of pious contemplation.
His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate night and day. *Psal. i. 2.*
I will meditate also of all thy work, and talk of all thy doings. *Psal. lxxvii. 12.*
Meditate till you make some act of piety upon the occasion of what you meditate; either get some new arguments against a sin, or some new encouragements to virtue. *Taylor.*
To worship God, to study his will, to meditate upon him, and to love him; all these being great pleasure and peace. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
MEDITATION. *n. f.* [*meditatio*, Latin.]
1. Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation.
I left the meditations wherein I was, and spake to her in anger. *2 Esd. x. 5.*
Some thought and meditation are necessary; and a man may possibly be so stupid as not to have God in all his thoughts, or to say in his heart, there is none. *Bentley.*
2. Thought employed upon sacred objects.
His name was heavenly contemplation;
Of God and goodness was his meditation. *Fairy Q. b. i.*
'Tis most true,
That musing meditation most affects
The pensive secrecy of desert cell. *Milton.*
Thy thoughts to nobler meditations give,
And study how to die, not how to live. *Granville.*
3. A series of thoughts, occasioned by any object or occurrence.
ME'DITATIVE. *adj.* [from *meditate*.]
1. Addicted to meditation. *Ang.*
2. Expressing intention or design. *ME'DITERRAN.*

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MEDITERRANE. } *adj.* [*medius* and *terra*; *mediterraneus*, Latin.]
MEDITERRANEAN. }
MEDITERRANEUS. }
1. Encircled with land.
In all that part that lieth on the north side of the *mediterranean* sea, it is thought not to be the vulgar tongue. *Brerewood.*
2. Inland; remote from the sea.
It is found in mountains and *mediterranean* parts; and so it is a fat and unctuous sublimation of the earth. *Brown.*
We have taken a less height of the mountains than is requisite, if we respect the *mediterranean* mountains, or those that are at a great distance from the sea. *Burnet.*
ME'DIUM. *n. f.* [*medium*, Latin.]
1. Any thing intervening.
Whether any other liquors, being made *mediums*, cause a diversity of found from water, it may be tried. *Bacon.*
I must bring together
All these extremes; and must remove all *mediums*. *Denham.*
That each may be the other's object.
Seeing requires light and a free *medium*, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines. *Holder.*
He, who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, often sees it through a deceitful *medium*, which is apt to discolour the object. *Addison's Spect.* No. 257.
The parts of bodies on which their colours depend, are denser than the *medium* which pervades their interstices. *Newt.*
Against filling the heavens with fluid *mediums*, unless they be exceeding rare, a great objection arises from the regular and very lasting motions of the planets and comets in all manner of courses through the heavens. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion; the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected.
This cannot be answered by those *mediums* which have been used. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
We, whose understandings are short, are forced to collect one thing from another, and in that process we seek out proper *mediums*. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
3. The middle place or degree; the just temperature between extremes.
The just *medium* of this case lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes. *L'Estrange.*
ME'DLAR. *n. f.* [*medullus*, Latin.]
1. A tree.
The leaves of the *medlar* are either whole, and shaped like those of the laurel, as in the manured forts; or laciniated, as in the wild forts: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruits are umbellated, and are not eatable till they decay; and have, for the most part, five hard seeds in each. *Miller.*
2. The fruit of that tree.
You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe,
And that's the right virtue of the *medlar*. *Shakespeare.*
Now will he sit under a *medlar* tree,
And with his mistresses were that kind of fruit,
Which maids call *medlars*. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*
I was fain to forswear it; they would else have married me to the rotten *medlar*. *Shakespeare.*
October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; with a basket of services, *medlars*, and chefnuts. *Peacocks.*
No rotten *medlars*, whilst there be
Whole orchards in virginity.
Men have gathered from the hawthorn's branch
Large *medlars*, imitating regal crowns. *Philips.*
TO ME'DLE. } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenser.*
TO ME'DLY. } *n. f.* [from *meddle* for *mingle*.] A mixture; a miscellany; a mingled mass. It is commonly used with some degree of contempt.
Some imagined that the powder in the armory had taken fire; others, that troops of horsemen approached: in which *medly* of conceits they bare down one upon another, and jostled many into the lower ditch. *Hayward.*
Love is a *medly* of endearments, jars,
Suspensions, quarrels, reconcilements, wars;
Then peace again.
They count their toilsome marches, long fatigues,
Unusual fastings, and will bear no more. *Addison's Cato.*
This *medly* of philosophy and war.
Mahomet began to knock down his fellow citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural *medly* of religion and bloodshed. *Frederick, No. 50.*
There are that a compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures: the blended streams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A pleasurable *medly*. *Philips.*
ME'DLEY. *adj.* [*medley*, confused.]
I'm strangely discompos'd;
Qualms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves,
Within my little world make *medley* war. *Dryden.*
MEDULLAR. } *adj.* [*medullaris*, Latin.]
MEDULLARY. } Pertaining to the marrow.

MEE

These little emissaries, united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullary* part, being a bundle of very small, thread-like channels or fibres. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
The back, for the security of that *medullary* substance that runs down its cavity, is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
MEED. *n. f.* [*meb*, Saxon; *miets*, Teutonic.] Reward; recompence. Now rarely used.
He knows his *meed*, if he be spide;
To be a thousand deaths, and shame beside. *Hubbard.*
Whether in beauties glory did exceed,
A rosy garland was the victor's *meed*. *Fairy Queen.*
Thanks to men
Of noble minds is honourable *meed*. *Shakespeare.*
He must not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the *meed* of some melodious tear. *Milton.*
If so a cloak and vesture be my *meed*
Till his return, no title shall I plead. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. Present; gift.
Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward: no *meed* but he repays
Seven-fold above itself. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*
MEEK. *adj.* [*meek*, Saxon; *meek*, Latin.] Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not easily provoked; soft; gentle.
Moses was very *meek* above all men. *Numb. xii. 3.*
But he her fears to cease,
Sent down the *meek*-ey'd peace. *Milton.*
We ought to be very cautious and *meek*-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors. *Callier.*
TO ME'KEN. *v. a.* [from *meek*.] To make meek; to soften.
This word I have found no where else.
The glancing lion saw, his horrid heart
Was *meek*'n'd, and he join'd his fullen joy. *Thomson.*
ME'KLE. *adv.* [from *meek*.] Mildly; gently; not ruggedly; not proudly.
Be therefore, O my dear lords, pacify'd,
And this mis-seeming discord *meekly* lay aside. *Fairy Q.*
No pride does with your rising honours grow,
You *meekly* look on suppliant crowds below. *Stepney.*
ME'KNESS. *n. f.* [from *meek*.] Gentleness; mildness; softness of temper.
That pride and *meekness* mixt by equal parts,
Do both appear to adorn her beauty's grace. *Hubbard.*
You sign your place and calling, in full seemings,
With *meekness* and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogance, spleen and pride. *Shakespeare.*
When his late distemper attack'd him, he submitted to it with great *meekness* and resignation, as became a Christian. *Aberbury's Sermons.*
MEER. *adj.* See *MERE*. Simple; unmixed.
MEER. *n. f.* [See *MERE*.] A lake; a boundary.
ME'ERD. *adj.* Relating to a boundary; *meer* being a boundary, or mark of division. *Hammer.*
What, although you fled! why should he follow you?
The itch of his affection should not then
Have nick'd his captainship; at such a point,
When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
The *meer*ed question. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
MEET. *adj.* [of obscure etymology.] Fit; proper; qualified. Now rarely used.
Ah! my dear love, why do you sleep thus long.
When *meeter* were that you should now awake? *Spenser.*
If the election of the minister should be committed to every parish, would they chuse the *meetest*. *Whitgift.*
I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meetest for death. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*
To be known shortens my laid intent,
My boon I make it, that you know me not,
Till time and I think *meet*. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
What, at any time have you heard her say?
—That, Sir, which I will not report after her.
—You may to me, and 'tis most *meet* you should. *Shak.*
York is *meetest* man
To be your regent in the realm of France. *Shakespeare.*
I am in your hand; do with me as seemeth good and *meet* unto you. *Jer. xxvi. 14.*
The eye is very proper and *meet* for seeing. *Bentley.*
2. **MEET with.** Even with. [from *meet*, the verb.] A low expression.
Niece, you tax Signior Benedick too much; but he'll be *meet* with you. *Shakespeare.*
TO MEET. *v. a.* pret. *I met*; *I have met*; particip. *met*. [from *me*, Saxon, to hind; *moeten*, Dutch.]
1. To come face to face; to encounter.
Met't thou my posits? *Shakespeare.*
His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and dances. *Judges xi. 34.*
2. To join another in the same place. *1 Sam. xxi.*
When shall we three *meet* again,
In thunder, light'ning, or in rain?
Well, send him word to *meet* us in the field. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
I knew